ABSTRACT

Diagnostic methods for the detection of multiple myeloma (MM) and the identification of high-risk patients with multiple myeloma-related plasma proliferative disorders, such as MGUS or SMM, likely to progress to active MM are described. The diagnosis is based on the determination of concentrations of bioactive IL-1β produced by the bone marrow plasma cells of these patients. Also described are therapeutic methods for the treatment of MM and for the chemoprevention of the progression from disorders such as MGUS and SMM to active MM, involving the administration of inhibitors of IL-1β.

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